

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

RICKEY L. MCGEE,
TDCJ No. 2173658,

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Petitioner,

V.

No. 3:23-cv-2661-S-BN

DIRECTOR, TDCJ-CID,

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Respondent.

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Petitioner Rickey L. McGee, a Texas prisoner, was convicted by a jury of two counts of aggravated robbery after he pulled a gun on two people and took their wallets. A jury sentenced McGee to 60 years in prison. An intermediate Texas court affirmed his conviction and sentence on direct appeal. The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals (“TCCA”) subsequently denied discretionary review. McGee then sought state habeas relief, which was denied by the TCCA without written opinion. Afterward, McGee filed a federal habeas petition in the Northern District of Texas. The district court denied relief in February 2022. McGee sought a certificate of appealability (“COA”) under 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c) so that he may challenge the judgment of the district court. [And the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied the COA.]

McGee v. Lumpkin, No. 22-10188, 2022 WL 18935854 (5th Cir. Sept. 8, 2022)

(Oldham, J. ord.).

McGee now returns to federal district court to again attack these state convictions under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. See Dkt. No. 3.

And the presiding United States district judge referred this Section 2254 petition to the undersigned United States magistrate judge for pretrial management under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and a standing order of reference.

“A state prisoner is entitled to one fair opportunity to seek federal habeas relief from his conviction. But he may not usually make a ‘second or successive habeas corpus application.’” *Banister v. Davis*, 590 U.S. ___, 140 S. Ct. 1698, 1702 (2020) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)). As such, Section 2244

lays out the requirements for filing successive petitions, serving as gate-keeper by preventing the repeated filing of habeas petitions that attack the prisoner’s underlying conviction. The statute does not define “second or successive,” however, and we have made clear that a petition is not “second or successive” merely because it is numerically second.

...

Later habeas petitions attacking the same judgment that was attacked in a prior petition tend to be labeled successive and must meet the standards for authorization under § 2244. In contrast, later habeas petitions attacking distinct judgments, administration of an inmate’s sentence, a defective habeas proceeding itself, or some other species of legal error – when the error arises after the underlying conviction – tend to be deemed non-successive. In essence, if the purported defect existed, or the claim was ripe, at the time of the prior petition, the later petition is likely to be held successive even if the legal basis for the attack was not. If, however, the purported defect did not arise, or the claim did not ripen, until after the conclusion of the previous petition, the later petition based on that defect may be non-successive.

Leal Garcia v. Quarterman, 573 F.3d 214, 220, 222 (5th Cir. 2009) (footnotes omitted).

McGee previously exercised his “one fair opportunity to seek federal habeas relief from [these] conviction[s],” *Banister*, 140 S. Ct. at 1702, and his current claims allege defects in the state convictions that “existed ... at the time of the [first federal] petition ... even if the legal basis for the [current] attack was not” known to McGee when he filed an initial Section 2254 application, *Leal Garcia*, 573 F.3d at 222. *Accord In re Will*, 970 F.3d 536, 540 (5th Cir. 2020) (per curiam).

McGee therefore presents claims that are successive.

And his failure to first obtain authorization from the court of appeals under 28

U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3) deprives the district court of jurisdiction to consider the habeas application. *See Leal Garcia*, 573 F.3d at 219 (“AEDPA requires a prisoner to obtain authorization from the federal appellate court in his circuit before he may file a ‘second or successive’ petition for relief in federal district court. Without such authorization, the otherwise-cognizant district court has no jurisdiction to entertain a successive § 2254 petition.” (footnotes omitted)).

But, because this appears to be McGee’s first successive federal habeas petition as to these state convictions, the Court should cure this want of jurisdiction by transferring the habeas application to the Fifth Circuit for appropriate action. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1631.

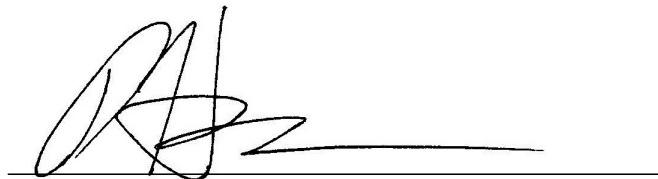
Recommendation

The Court should transfer the successive application for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit for appropriate action.

A copy of these findings, conclusions, and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of these findings, conclusions, and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge’s findings, conclusions, and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by

reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).

DATED: December 5, 2023



DAVID L. HORAN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE